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the actual Grimmelshausen, as he appears in documents written by his own hand and brought to light—most of them quite recently—in various libraries and archives. These materials and others, yet unpublished, to which Mr. Scholte has had access, open the prospect towards a Grimmelshausen philology, based not upon pre-conceived theory and on mere conjectures, but upon historical facts. Grimmelshausen's personality begins to assume definite features, quite distinct from those of the soldier whom he depicted so vividly in his historical novels.

The 'third part' is given to the 'higher criticism' of the first collective edition by raising the question of how far the writings collected in this edition may be regarded as genuine works from Grimmelshausen's pen. All turn out to be genuine, with the exception of two, viz. 'Simplicii Angeregte Uhrsachen. Warumb er nicht Catholisch werden könne. Gedruckt im Jahr 1684' and the rather insignificant treatise 'Vom Bart-Krieg.' As regards the former, Mr. Scholte proves conclusively that it was written by the well known theologian Johann Scheffler, the author of the 'Cherubinischer Wandersmann,' who in 1653, when he joined the Catholic Church, assumed the name of Angelus Silesius.

The 'fourth' and last part extends the 'higher criticism' beyond the limits of the first collective edition to those works of Grimmelshausen which by the editor were not incorporated in this collection. There are especially two works of this kind which must be ascribed to Grimmelshausen, viz. 'Des Abenteuerlichen Simplicissimi Ewig-währender Calender' (Nürnberg, 1670) and the three continuations of the Abenteuerlicher Simplicissimus (Nürnberg 1669-1671).

Mr. Scholte has proceeded in his investigation so cautiously and systematically, and with such complete mastery of his subject that his results can be safely accepted. His book is sure to be welcomed by every student of seventeenth century German Literature.

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A Brief Swedish Grammar. Edw. J. Vickner, Ph.D. Rock Island, Ill., 1912. Augustana Book Concern. Pp. vii + 296.

Swedish grammars written in English have been very unsatisfactory books. Vickner's grammar is, perhaps in every respect, a great improvement over its predecessors. The book is more practical, more modern, more complete; it has more live exercises and gives more attention to the spoken language.

The appearance of this book is an event of great interest to the students of Swedish in this country.

In the preface we read: "The author feels confident that the book will lend itself to conversational practice." However, to teach conversational Swedish one must do more than talk in the exercises on topics relating to every-day life. The grammar should have had as foundation a good phonology and a thorough treatment of the conversational idiom. But the author's phonology contains very many errors of a serious nature, and practically nothing is said as to the distribution of the acute accent; on conversational Swedish we find only here and there a remark. The author cannot plead lack of space; the things omitted are far more important than the account of the use of prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs and interjections (pp. 200-246), which neither teacher nor student is likely to have the patience or courage to wade through. What would not 47 pages devoted to pronunciation and conversational idiom have meant for the student who wants to learn to speak Swedish? Would the author leave all this to the teacher to supplement? But most of these things are very inaccessible. Moreover, many of our teachers have not had the advantage of a suitable preparation. To these the author has shifted a heavy burden indeed.

However, the teacher will not only have to supplement the book, but will have to emend as well. And this is a more serious fault. The grammar contains numerous errors of a serious nature, so serious and so many, that the book cannot be used without a teacher, who will have to exercise great caution. Only a limited number of the mistakes, inconsistencies and omissions can be mentioned in the present review.

§2. No mention is made of final accented vowels, which are always long. The terms "long" and "short" consonant sound will puzzle the student; and needlessly, since the author in defining them really reverts to the usual and more practical manner of expression, namely that a vowel before two or more consonants is short, etc.

§3. "The long (consonant) sound is indicated by two or more consonants, especially a double consonant." The author should have said: "The long consonant sound is indicated by a double consonant except when another consonant sound follows; then in the case of most consonants it is indicated by a single consonant."

Page 3, Remark. "No vowel is silent or slurred with the single exception of *e* in unaccented endings such as *-en*, *-el*, *-er*, *-et*, *-e*." Is *e* silent or slurred in these endings?

§5 (1). No mention is made of the sound of *ē* in the prefix *er-* and in *det*.—5 (2). *Herr*, not *herre*, means "Mister."

§8. "The sound of short *u* is qualitatively the same as that of long *u*." The difference in quality is very marked.

§9. "*Y* is identical in sound with German *ü*." Noreen, *Vårt Språk*, I, p. 499 calls attention to the difference between these sounds.

§12. The author says that *ö* in *sött* is slightly open, that of *höra* quite open and that of *dörr* still more open. However, the *ö* is identical in quality in *sött* and *höra*, though in some parts of Sweden it is identical in *höra* and *dörr*. See Noreen, *Vårt Språk*, I, 511 and Lyttkens-Wulff, *Svenska Språkets Ljudlära*, p. 70.

Page 6, ff. In the discussion of the consonants not a word is said of the difference in sound between the Swedish and the English dentals, which is particularly noticeable in the case of *l*, *s* and *t*. Nor is any mention made of the peculiar sound developed from the combination of point *r* with a dental, the so-called supradentals, which sound something like our dentals when preceded by the American cerebral *r*; but in Swedish the *r* is not heard. Side by side with such important omissions we find the statement (§18, 2) that in the Swedish *j* (as in *ja*) the tongue is closer to the palate than in the corresponding sound in English (as in *yes*).

§15. The author fails to mention the principal use of the letter *c*, and indeed, its only use in words not of foreign origin, namely that double *k* is written *ck*. Note also *ch* in *ock*, and. Nor is anything said of the sound of *ch* in such words as *choklad*, *chikan*, *charmant* (with this omission, cf. § 22, note).

§18, note. In speaking of "the old orthography" here, the author is referring to an orthography older than that mentioned in § 16, note, and § 17, note.

Page 7. The sound of *l* is not mentioned at all, which, according to a note on page 6, means that it has the same sound as in English, which is not the case. No account is taken of the supradental *l* (see my remark to p. 6), nor is mention made of the silent *l* in initial *lj*.

§23, note 2. "If *g* and *n* occurring together belong to the same radical syllable, they are pronounced with an *n* before." This is an unusual way of saying that *g* before *n* has the sound of *ŋ*.—The pronunciation of initial *gn*- is mentioned under *n*, while that of *kn*- is treated under *k*.

§24. The silent *r* before supradentals is not mentioned.

§27. That *sk* is pronounced as spelled also before consonants is not mentioned.

Pages 10, ff. The author goes into some detail about the difference between the grave and acute accent. He says nothing, however, as to when the acute accent is used, except that

it occurs in dissyllabic words which were formerly monosyllabic, but which have become dissyllabic, especially by the addition of the postpositive article. But how shall the student know which other words and forms were originally monosyllabic? These the author could have arranged into four or five distinct categories, leaving comparatively few exceptions to be accounted for individually.

Page 12, Remark. "Since the proper use of the grave accent cannot be learned without a teacher, the acute accent only will be used in this book to indicate the syllable to be stressed." The use of "acute" here in a sense different from that in which it has been used in the preceding pages, is confusing.

§42. In explaining the acute accent of *getter*, the author says: "The word is originally monosyllabic, *get*, goat." However, *getter* has the acute accent because this (plural) form originally was monosyllabic. Note the grave accent of *stolar*, in spite of the monosyllabic *stol*.

§56, f. "Masculine are generally names of living beings, especially persons of the male sex." "Feminine are generally names of living beings, especially persons of the female sex." These sentences speak for themselves.

§64. "The indefinite article corresponds in the main with that of English." The author means "the use of the indefinite article."

§65 ff. In the paradigm we find: "*du har*, thou hast (you have)". And yet we learn (§67) that *du* is used "in very familiar address, to relatives, to intimate friends, and to children." By the way, it is incorrect to say that *du* is used (only) in very familiar address and to intimate friends. It is customary for acquaintances to agree to use *du* even after a very slight acquaintance, frequently at the first meeting.—The pronoun *I* is not archaic. It is found frequently in all but the easier styles of literature, and is regularly employed in the elevated style.—The statement in §67 (b) is misleading; the author would better have said that there is no distinction between familiar and polite address in the plural. And why call *ni* the pronoun of polite address, when most people consider its use impolite, the title being used instead?

Exercise I. In sentences 2 and 5, the student would not as yet know the neuter form of adjectives.—In the note preceding the vocabulary to Lesson I, the author says: "Only the indefinite gender form of the adjective is given in the first few lessons." The term "indefinite gender form of adjectives" means nothing to the student at this point.

§69. "The article is always used when the noun is in the

definite form." In other words: "The def. form of the noun is always used when the noun is in the def. form."

§71. The def. ending *-en* is also used with some nouns of common gender. Mention of this fact is also omitted in §119, although two of these words occur in §120 (*män*, from *man*; *gäss*, from *gås*).

§72. The author says that *-en*, *-et* are used as def. article with nouns ending in an accented vowel. The spoken language, however, hardly ever uses *-en*, *-et* in this case, while the written language has *-en* with all monosyllabic common-gender nouns ending in a vowel. Indeed, I find nowhere in the grammar any mention of the def. form of such very common words as *sko*, *ko*, *sjö*, *å*, *tå*.

§73, 4. When *fröken* means "Miss," the indef. form would be used; cf. *herr Melin*, *fru Andersson*.—*Det datum, som han talar om* is an unhappy illustration, as the postpositive def. article is not used in the literary language when a restrictive relative clause follows.

§73, 5. Is "masculine" here used in the sense of §56 or of §61?

Page 31, Vocabulary. "*En gång*, *-er*, one time, once."

§108. It should have been stated that the def. form *hjär-tana* is not of frequent occurrence.

§111, 3 (misprint for 2). "Adjectives ending in *-d* preceded by a vowel change *d* to the neuter *t*." Here *d* (twice) is a misprint for *n*. There is also a serious error. In adjectives *t* is substituted for *n* only after *e*, and, further, only after unaccented *e*; not, as the author's rule would imply, in *ren*, *grön*, *allmän*, etc. The author's rule does hold good for most pronouns; as, *den*, *annan*, *någon*.

§111, 4. "If the final *d* is preceded by a consonant it is eliminated." No mention is made of the same substitution when *d* is preceded by a vowel in unaccented syllables, although two such cases occur in this very lesson, *älskad* in a paradigm, and *illuminerad* in the vocabulary, n. *älskat*, *illuminerat*.

§111, 7. "Adjectives ending in *-e* (especially present participles) do not change in the neuter." Nor do they change in the plural, being indeclinable.

§113. "The adjective is declined in the Indefinite Declension when used attributively with a noun in the indef. form." The author repeatedly confuses "form" with "meaning." Note *min stora bok*, *detta gamla hus*, *käre vän*.

§125. The ending *-al* (*gammal*) is omitted.

§126. This paragraph could easily be misinterpreted.

§130 (d). No mention is made of the gen. *Jesu*, which is no less important than *Kristi*.

§133 (b). This use of the genitive is not confined to *hos*.

§139. In the paradigms parentheses are used with two different meanings, without explanation.

§142. Very incomplete. Before nouns the indef. form must be used in the case of some titles.

§143. It is incorrect to put the colloquial *ska* in the paradigm of the future perfect, which is not used in the spoken language.

§168. The student will not be able to recall the words from which *skilja*, *spörja* and *dölja*, not to mention others, are derived by means of the suffix *-ja*. Several other questions will perplex the thoughtful student.

§173. That *dess* is the genitive also in the common gender is not mentioned.

§179 "Compound verb" is used instead of "compound tenses of the verb."

§181. Speaking of the Swedish passive, the author says: "This *-s* is the remnant of the reflexive pronoun *sig* (older form *sik*).'' Nothing is here gained by giving the older form of *sig*, especially as in Swedish the passive ending goes back to the dative, and not to the accusative of this pronoun.

§195. I find no mention of the fact that *dens* is used only when a restrictive relative clause follows.

§290. The author has overlooked the use of the present to denote future time in the case of aoristic verbs, even when there is nothing in the context to make the time clear. See Noreen's review of Brate's *Svensk Språklära, Pedagogisk Tidskrift*, 1898, comment to p. 123.

§305. Here the author speaks of strong vowels; otherwise he calls them hard.

§314. *Dess* is not here mentioned in connection with *desto*.

Appendix. The summaries omit several important points treated in the grammar, as the use of the def. form of nouns, where we in English use a possessive pronoun.—In 2 (b) *denne* should be mentioned as taking the noun in the indefinite form as well as *samme*.—In the list of nouns that modify the vowel in the plural, *bonde* is not mentioned.—In 10 (d), it is inaccurate to say that *äro* is pronounced *ä*.—In 10 (c), we are told that *g* is dropped in the neuter of *trolig*, pronounced *trolitt*. According to the author's rule in §3, the phonetic spelling should have been *trolit*. No mention is made of the fact that *g* is also omitted in the common-gender form.—In 10 (e), the pronunciation of *av* as *å* could well have been mentioned in connection with the similar pronunciation of *att* and *och*.—In 10 (g), the dropping of *-t* in *mycket* and *litet* is not confined to certain parts of Sweden, as we would infer from

the author's words. Mention might well have been made also of the omission of *-t* in the def. form of neuters, which occurs in large parts of Sweden.—In 10 (h), *ge* and *be* should have been mentioned as well as the other shortened verb-forms.—10 (i). The pronunciation of *talade* as *tala* is limited to certain parts of Sweden just as much as that of *tagit* as *tagi* (10, g).—10 (k). The pronunciation of *-or* as *-er* is by most authorities considered dialectical; others say that it is restricted to certain parts of the country.—11 (b). Also the common gender words of the Fifth Declension that have *-en* in the def. plur. add *-a* to this in the spoken language.

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NEUE PHILOSOPHISCHE LITERATUR

Von wenigen beachtet ist am 19. Mai des vergangenen Jahres die 150jährige Wiederkehr des Geburtstages Johann Gottlieb Fichtes vorübergegangen. Dennoch gehört Fichte zu den Gestalten die eine wichtige Rolle spielen in der Neugeburt nicht nur der deutschen Philosophie, sondern des gesamten Geistes der gegenwärtigen deutschen Jugend. Noch vor einem Jahrzehnt konnte man Fichtes Namen mit dem Ausdruck völligen Unverständnisses nennen hören. Heute ist er vielleicht derjenige Philosoph der alten 'Romantik,' welcher der 'Neuromantik' am meisten zu geben hat.

Mitten aus der neuen Bewegung hervorgegangen, hatte der Fritz Eckardtsche Verlag es unternommen, eine Neuausgabe der Klassiker der deutschen Philosophie im frühen neunzehnten Jahrhundert: Schelling, Schleiermacher, Hegel und Fichte zu veranstalten. Diese schönen vornehmen Ausgaben sind jetzt zusammen mit der ehemals Kirchmannschen 'Philosophischen Bibliothek' von dem jungen tatkräftigen Verlag von Felix Meiner übernommen, und die Fichteausgabe just zur hundertundfünfzigjährigen Wiederkehr des Geburtstages Fichtes vollendet.*

Die einzige bisher vorhandene alte Fichteausgabe, herausgegeben von Fichte's Sohn, I. H. Fichte, ist selten geworden und zudem voll von Ungenauigkeiten und Druckfehlern. Unter diesen Umständen wird die neue Ausgabe mit ihrem peinlich sorgfältigen Text, dessen unbedingte Zuverlässigkeit durch die wissenschaftliche Persönlichkeit von Fritz Medicus verbürgt ist, bald als völlig unentbehrlich gelten. Freilich ist die neue Ausgabe nicht durchaus vollständig. Einige weniger wichtige Schriften, vorzüglich solche biographischer Natur,

* *J. G. Fichtes Werke* in sechs Bänden. Mit drei Bildnissen Fichtes, herausgegeben und eingeleitet von Professor Dr. Fritz Medicus.